#### APPENDIX A

```
PROCEDURE Create_Root_Node (root_ptr, node_value)
BEGIN

Allocate_Node (root_ptr, node);
Increment (node_counter);
node[root_ptr].counter := node_counter;
node[root_ptr].value := node_value;
node[root_ptr].sibling_pointer := nil;
node[root_ptr].child_pointer := nil;
node[root_ptr].parent_pointer := nil;
END.
```

# APPENDIX B

```
PROCEDURE Insert_Node (parent_ptr, node_value);
BEGIN
INTEGER node_ptr, ptr;
Allocate_Node (node_ptr, node);
Increment (node_counter);
node[node_ptr].counter := node_counter;
node[node_ptr].value := node_value;
ptr := node[parent_ptr].child_pointer;
node[parent_ptr].child_pointer := node_ptr;
node[node_ptr].sibling_pointer := ptr;
node[node_ptr].child_pointer := nil;
node[node_ptr].parent_pointer := parent_ptr;
END.
```

#### APPENDIX C1

```
PROCEDURE Delete_Node (node_ptr);

% This version of Delete_Node requires node to be deleted have no offspring.

BEGIN

IF node[node_ptr].child_pointer = nil THEN

BEGIN

node[node[node_ptr].parent_pointer].child_pointer :=

node[node_ptr].sibling_pointer;

Deallocate_Node (node_ptr);

END ELSE

RETURN ("error: cannot delete node while offspring exist")

END.
```

### APPENDIX C2

```
PROCEDURE Delete Node (node ptr);
% This version of Delete Node deletes the node and its entire offspring.
BEGIN
  PROCEDURE Delete Subtree (ptr);
  BEGIN
    IF node[ptr].child pointer <> nil THEN
       Delete Subtree (node[ptr].child pointer);
    IF node[ptr].sibling pointer <> nil THEN
       Delete_Subtree (node[ptr].sibling pointer);
    Deallocate Node (ptr);
  END;
  IF node[node ptr].child pointer <> nil THEN
    Delete Subtree (node node ptr] child pointer);
  node[node[node ptr].parent pointer].child pointer :=
    node[node ptr].sibling pointer;
  Deallocate Node (node ptr);
END.
```

# APPENDIX D

PROCEDURE Preorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node\_ptr);
BEGIN

DISPLAY (node[node\_ptr].node\_value);
IF node[node\_ptr].child\_pointer <> nil THEN

Preorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node[node\_ptr].child\_pointer);
IF node[node\_ptr].sibling\_pointer <> nil THEN

Preorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node[node\_ptr].sibling\_pointer);
END.

## APPENDIX E

PROCEDURE Postorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node\_ptr);
% Postorder traversal of a general tree is equivalent to inorder traversal of the
% binary tree that represents that general tree.

BEGIN

IF node[node\_ptr].child\_pointer <> nil THEN

Postorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node[node\_ptr].child\_pointer);

DISPLAY (node[node\_ptr].node\_value);

IF node[node\_ptr].sibling\_pointer <> nil THEN

Postorder\_Traverse\_Tree (node[node\_ptr].sibling\_pointer);

END.

#### APPENDIX F

```
PROCEDURE Find First Node (ext ptr, ext nodes, ext pointers, level,
int pointers);
BEGIN
  ARRAY ancestor nodes[0:maxlevels];
  INTEGER save level:
  BOOLEAN seeking;
  % find depth of tree
  level := -1;
  ptr := ext node ptr;
  WHILE ptr <> nil DO
  BEGIN
    level := *+1;
    ptr := ext node array[ptr].parent ptr;
  END;
  save_level := level;
  % retrieve specified lineage
  IF level >= 0 THEN
  BEGIN
    ancestor nodes[level+1].counter := max int;
    ptr := ext node ptr;
    WHILE ptr ⇔ nil DO
    BEGIN
       ancestor nodes[level] := ext_nodes[ptr];
       level := *-1:
       ptr := ext node array[ptr].parent ptr;
    END:
    level := 0;
    int pointers[level] := root ptr;
  END;
  % establish continuation lineage (setup simulated recursion stack)
  seeking := TRUE;
  WHILE seeking DO
  BEGIN
    IF level < 0 THEN
    BEGIN % at end of tree or no start pointer - start at root
       seeking := FALSE;
       level := 0;
       int pointers[level] := root ptr;
    END ELSE
    IF int pointers[level] = nil THEN
```

```
BEGIN % no nodes at this level - drop back level and get next sibling
       level := *-1;
        IF level >= 0 THEN
           int_pointers[level] := node[int_pointers[level]].sibling_ptr;
     END ELSE
     IF (node[int_pointers[level]].counter > ancestors[level].counter) THEN
     BEGIN % already visited this node - get next sibling
       int_pointers[level] := node[ptr].sibling_ptr;
     END ELSE
     IF (node[int_pointers[level]].counter = ancestors[level].counter) THEN
     BEGIN % node exists - increase level and get child
       level := *+1;
       int_pointers[level] := node[int_pointers[level-1]].child_ptr;
     END ELSE
    BEGIN % found first node at this level not yet visited
      seeking := FALSE;
    END;
  END;
END;
```

# APPENDIX G

```
INTERFACE (Single_Step_Preorder_Traverse_Tree,
       Partial Preorder Traverse Tree):
PROCEDURE Single_Step_Preorder_Traverse_Tree (ext_node_ptr, ext_nodes);
 BEGIN
   Find_First_Node (ext node ptr, ext nodes,
             level, int pointers);
   Insert_First_Lineage (ext_node_ptr, ext_ptr, ext_nodes, ext_pointers,
                level, int pointers);
END:
PROCEDURE Partial_Preorder_Traverse_Tree (ext_node_ptr, ext_nodes);
BEGIN
  INTEGER ext ptr. level:
  BOOLEAN finished;
  ARRAY int_pointers,ext_pointers[0:maxlevels];
  Find_First_Node (ext node ptr, ext nodes,
            level, int pointers);
  Insert_First_Lineage (ext_node_ptr, ext_ptr, ext_nodes, ext_pointers,
               level, int pointers);
  finished := FALSE;
  WHILE NOT finished DO
  BEGIN
    Find_Next_Node (level, int pointers, ext pointers);
     IF level >= 0 THEN
     BEGIN
       Insert_Next_Node (ext_ptr, ext_nodes, ext_pointers,
                 level, int pointers):
       IF ext ptr+1 = SIZE (ext nodes) THEN
         finished := TRUE; % no more nodes fit into external tree
    END
    ELSE
       finished := TRUE; % traversal of the tree finished
  END;
END;
```

# APPENDIX H

```
PROCEDURE Find Next Node (level, int pointers, ext pointers):
BEGIN
  % simulate recursion - traverse child subtree, then traverse sibling subtree
  level := *+1;
  int pointers[level] := node[int pointers[level-1]].child ptr;
  WHILE (level \geq = 0) CAND
      (int pointers[level] = nil) DO
  BEGIN
     ext pointers[level] := nil;
    level := *-1:
    IF level => 0 THEN
       int pointers[level] := node[int pointers[level]].sibling ptr;
  END;
END;
                                 APPENDIX I
PROCEDURE Insert First Lineage (ext node ptr, ext ptr, ext nodes,
```

```
ext pointers, level, int pointers):
BEGIN
  ext ptr := 0;
  ext nodes[ext ptr] := node[int pointer[ext ptr]];
  WHILE ext ptr < level DO
  BEGIN
     ext ptr := *+1;
    ext node[ext ptr] := node[int pointer[ext ptr]];
    % fix links; set non-nil sibling pointers to "inuse" flag value
    IF ext_node[ext_ptr].sibling_ptr <> nil THEN
       ext node[ext ptr].sibling ptr := inuse;
     ext node[ext ptr-1].child ptr := ext ptr;
     ext node[ext ptr].parent ptr := ext ptr-1;
     ext pointers[ext ptr] := ext ptr;
  END:
  % set non-nil child pointer to "inuse" flag value
  IF ext node[ext ptr].child ptr <> nil THEN
     ext_node[ext ptr].child ptr := inuse;
  ext node ptr := ext ptr;
END;
```

#### APPENDIX J

```
PROCEDURE Insert Next Node (ext ptr, ext nodes, ext pointers, level,
int pointers);
BEGIN
  ext ptr := *+1;
  ext node[ext ptr] := node[int pointers[level];
  % fix parent's link or previous sibling's link to point to this node
  IF ext pointers[level] = nil THEN
     ext_node[ext_pointers[level-1]].child ptr := ext_ptr
  ELSE
     ext node[ext pointers[level]].sibling ptr := ext ptr;
  % set non-nil sibling pointer to "inuse" flag
  IF ext node[ext ptr].sibling ptr <> nil THEN
     ext node[ext ptr].sibling ptr := inuse;
  % set non-nil child pointer to "inuse" flag value
  IF ext node[ext ptr] child ptr <> nil THEN
     ext node[ext ptr].child ptr := inuse;
  % set parent link
  ext_node[ext_ptr].parent_ptr := ext_pointers[level-1];
  ext pointers[ext ptr] := ext ptr;
END;
```

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